

POMRIL.
PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC
APPLE JUICE
Invaluable for Stomach and
Diabetes.
Per doz. quarts... \$7.25
Per doz. pints... 4.65
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
The only Reliable Brand is
MARTINI ROSSI
SUCCESSORS
MARTINI SOLA & CO.
AGENTS—
F. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central

No. 14,432 號式十叁百肆千肆萬壹第 日肆拾月五年十叁第 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7TH, 1904. 肆拜禮 號柒月柒年肆百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$1 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION
IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.
IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A
SOOTHED, QUIET FEELING.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN
Net
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blended
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a46]
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.85 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho Kien, 14th August, 1903. [a45]

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM
We are Sole Agents for the following—
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on hand
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-
HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MALL CARTS,
RICKSHAS, BICYCLES, PNEUMATIC
TYRES and BALL BEARINGS throughout.
Everything in the trade always kept in
stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-enamelling a
speciality.
McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 34A, Queen's Road East.

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Co.
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
W. F. ALLAN, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [a37]

DAVID CORNAR
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
ONG FLAY
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [a44]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Leungshan*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER
[a241]

CARLTON HOUSE.
10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished, Com-
fort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.
For terms apply—
B. F. HOWARD.
Lessee and Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [a162]

NEW STOCK
SUMMER UNDERWEAR
SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
STRAW HATS. PITH HELMETS.
RAINCOATS AND WATERPROOFS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [a34]
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—
SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$23.50 PER DOZ. \$21 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label. This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.
IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.00 PER CASE.
AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$20 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$17.00 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"
\$21 PER DOZ.
11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$11.00 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]
BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
D.O.M.,
\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUANTS.
\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

E. C. WILKS & CO.
MARINE SURVEYORS.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS AND DAMAGES SURVEYED.
SALVAGE WORK UNDERTAKEN.
SHIP DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED.
Agents for the CONSTRUCTION AND SALE OF STEAM AND MOTOR-LAUNCHES.
CONTRACTS for NEW TONNAGE on reasonable terms with first-class builders.
A large stock of CANALIAN ASBESTOS and ASBESTOS GOODS kept.
Agents for Messrs. ALLEN & SONS ELECTRICAL PLANT and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
Telegram Address: "MARINEWORK."
Telephone No. 358.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1904. [a153]

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
LARGE STOCK
OF
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1904. [a33]

KODAKS,
FILMS,
AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
GOOD WORK, PROMPT RETURN.

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1903. [a38]

TENNENT'S "RED T" BRAND.
TENNENT'S PILSNER BEER.
TENNENT'S INDIA PALE ALE.
TENNENT'S MUNICH BEER.
TENNENT'S STOUT.
BREWED AT THE FAMOUS WELLPARK BREWERY, GLASGOW.
SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1904. [a35]

THE OLD
FAMILIAR BEVERAGE
STONE GINGER-BEER
"YCLEPT" "POP."
HOME BREWED
WATKINS LIMITED
CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
APOTHECARIES HALL, WATKINS BUILDING.
At CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW and PEKING. [a37]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.
NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1904 \$13.00
UNION THE HITTITE, by Delf Wyllards 1.75
THE INTERLOPER, by Violet Jacob 1.75
WRONG SIDE OUT, by W. Clark Russell 1.75
THE WHITE ROOM, by Fergus Hume 1.75
FROTH, by Aud or of Tom Bulkeley of 1.75
Lisington 1.75
THE LONELY CHURCH, by Fergus Hume 1.75
THE RED KEGGERS, by E. Thwing 1.75
THE CORNER STONE, by David Lyall 1.75
LYCHGATE HALL, by M. E. Francis 1.75
UNE MAMAN, by Max Roberson 2.25
LA MORT DES SEIGES, by Nonce Casanova 2.25
LACHONS L'ASIE PRENONS L'AFRIQUE, 2.25
by O. Rodus 2.25
THE MODEL LOCOMOTIVE, ITS DESIGN 5.25
AND CONSTRUCTION, by H. Greenly 5.25
THE PRINCIPLES AND FINANCE OF FIRE 5.25
INSURANCE, by E. H. Kitchen 5.25
THE COINTEGRITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 5.50
by Martin Hume 5.50
JAPAN IN PICTURES, by Douglas Sladen 3.00
THE DOUBLE GARDEN, by Maurice 4.50
Masterlock 4.50
BILLIARDS EXPUNDED, TO ALL 6.50
DEGREES OF AMATEUR PLAYERS, 6.50
by J. P. Manrock; Illustrated 6.50
MODERN PHYSICAL CULTURE, by C. 0.80
Lang Niel 0.80

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.
PART 3... \$0.90
LE NU AU SALON ... 4.50
THE PARIS SALON ... 2.70
DAUGHTERS OF NINO, A ROMANCE OF 4.70
JAPAN, by Oodo Wataana ... 4.70
PHYSICAL DEGENERATION, ITS CAUSES 5.25
AND THE CURE, by A. V. Smyth ... 4.50
FREE TRADE, by Lord Avebury ... 8.50
SHAKESPEARE'S STORY OF HIS LIFE, 8.50
by C. Creighton ... 8.50
ADDRESSES AND PRESIDENTIAL 4.70
MESSAGES OF THEODORE ROOSE- 4.70
VELT 1902-1904, by H. C. Cabot ... 0.90
SAVINGS OF K'UNG THE MASTER, 0.90
Selected by Allen Upward ... 0.90
THE ODES OF CONFUCIUS, Rendered 0.90
by Cranmer Byng ... 3.00
THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, by 3.00
T. Whittaker ... 5.90
ASPECTS OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION, FIRST 5.90
SERIES—TEMPERAMENTS, by J. L. 5.90
Taylor ... 2.20
THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, by G. de 2.20
Holden-Stone ... 0.80
TELEPATHY: MENTAL TELEGRAPHIC 0.80
COMMUNICATION: WHAT IT IS, & C. 0.80
by R. D. Stocker ... 0.80

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR:
PARTS 1 & 2. \$1.25 Each. [a32]

W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 27, QUEEN'S ROAD.
BRASSEY'S Naval Annual 1904 ... \$13.00
Casell's Academy Pictures; Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, at 0.90
each ... 0.90
A Lot of New French Novels ... 0.90
The Citizen's Atlas, by Bartholomew ... 18.50
The Sailor's Pocket Book; 9th Ed. ... 8.50
Japan in Pictures, by Sladen ... 3.00
Saul's Synonyms ... 6.00
Present Day Japan, by Davidson ... 6.00
The China Martyrs of 1900, by Forsyth 0.80
Pictures 1904 ... 0.80
With the Tibetans in Tent and Temple, 4.60
by Rijnhart ... 4.60
China from Within, by Davenport ... 4.60
Eng.-Portuguese Port.-Eng. Dictionary; 2 Parts ... 1.70
Tennyson's Poems, bound in Lamb Skin 3.00
Wordsworth's Poems, bound in Lamb Skin 3.00
Jagoldeby Legends, bound in Lamb Skin 3.00
Dore Don Quixote; Fine Illustrations ... 8.00
The Dore Gallery, a Selection of Fine 17.00
Engravings from Dore Bible, Milton, Dante, Le Fontaine, Fairy Realm, 17.00
Don Quixote, &c. ... 1.90
Boston's All About Cookery ... 1.90

Collins' Graphic Dictionary ... 3.00
Windsor Castle, by Ainsworth; 160 Illus- 3.00
trations ... 3.00
The Tower of London by Ainsworth: 3.00
98 Illustrations ... 3.00
The National Sports of Great Britain; 3.00
50 Colored Plates ... 3.00
Handy Andy, by Lever; 24 Plates ... 3.00
Jorrock's Joints and Jollities, by Surtees; 3.00
15 Colored Plates ... 3.00
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour; 15 Colored 3.00
Plates ... 3.00
La Dentelle Renaissance ... 1.40
Chambers's Etymological Dictionary ... 0.80
How to Win at Bridge ... 0.80
The Upheaval in Far Cathay, by Ng 1.50
King Sheng ... 0.80
Pearson's Dream Book ... 0.80

GOLF BALLS.
COPYING PRESSES. BLICKENSDERFER 3.00
TYPEWRITER. [a33]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a56]

CONFECTIONERY !!!
THE CHOICEST AND LARGEST VARIETY, FROM PARIS AND LONDON.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
DATES, FIGS, RAISINS, ALMONDS and NUTS.
STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, CAMENBERT,
CHEESE SAVOIE, CREAM CHEESE, MACLAREN'S and YOUNG AMERICAN
CHEESE.
YORK HAM and BEST ENGLISH BACON. TOYS TOYS.

A. CHAZALON & CO.
[a40]

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
THE Accumulated Funds of the Company
are nearly
£11,000,000,
and the annual revenue is at the rate of
£3600
PER DAY.
DODWELL & CO., LD.
Agents.
[a162-3]

HOTELS.
HONGKONG HOTEL
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans
in Rooms, if required.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
MODERATE CHARGES! NO EXTRAS!
[a48] H. HAYNES,
Manager.

THE
PEAK HOTEL.
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hote at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1082]

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

MACAO
AND
CANTON
HOTELS.
A LITTLE CHANGE.
THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1362]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture made under constant European expert supervision are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

THE MACHINERY in use embodies every improvement up to date.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. THE BEST MATERIALS only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
No communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. 1903.
P.O. Box: 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11, DES VUEX ROAD, S.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 7th JULY, 1904.

Yesterday's telegrams tell of the reopening of negotiations with the Tibetans. The warriors of "the holy war"—the fierce, ignorant, and resentful inhabitants of the Himalayan slopes—are said to have suddenly realised the irresistible nature of the British advance, and to have expressed their desire to negotiate with the unwelcome invaders of their upstanding pastures. All humane folk would like to know of a cessation of the dreadful slaughter that has seemed necessary to persuade the Tibetans that the British Mission was seeking admittance on real business; but some reservations appear to be necessary. Do the Tibetans really understand that the intentions of the Great White Chief are honourable; that his claims are just; and his power great enough to enforce them? Do they, in short, now understand the real position of affairs; or are they in possession of some gossip of an Asian race defeating a White in the further East; and, if so, are they (as some of the Indian papers have suggested) misled into thinking that the conquerors of Ind may be set at naught by them that dwell on the roof of Ind? If by any chance they have got their relative position into proper focus, is it likely that they will enter into these later negotiations with *bona fide* intent? For answer, it is surely proper to turn to the reports and comments of our own British representatives and pioneers, the men who have been and seen. The Blue Book published earlier in the present year offers overwhelming evidence against the suggestion that a treaty with unconquered Tibet could be of any durable value. Despite the voice of one missionary crying in the wilderness, that the Tibetans are a peaceful, kindly folk, we hearken to those cool, incisive official indictments of the devotees of

Dalai as "jealous," "stupid," "treacherous," "obstinate" men, not unaccountably objecting to trespassers upon their ages-old privacy, and determined, so far as in them lies, to do all in their power to repel the invader. They speak of it as a "holy war"; and what wars in history so long as those with priests beneath the banners? Fortunately, with the change of times, methods have changed, if manners have not. The men who are opening the way for policing these troublous mountain fastnesses into some semblance of good order for the peaceful trader in their ways, are equipped with better machinery than were their ancestors who fought for this Holy Grail. On the other hand, the Tibetans, spite of the advice and assistance of others who were perhaps better left unnamed, do not seem to have so much as approached the fighting weight of the old-time Saracen. They have, however, all the pugnacity that an Asian is capable of, and if the correspondents are to be credited, their doggedness is the doggedness of despair—always a dangerous sort. It is nonsense to suppose for one moment that they have any of that perhaps foolish quality which impels some few of the Powers to keep treaties. To say that their word is as good as their bond is no compliment to the said bond. They are, it must not be forgotten, treaty breakers already. That is how our Mission happens to be where it is; that is what, as Peterkin would say, they are killing each other for. The Chinese have not always enjoyed their present reputation for diplomatic probity; and the Chinese officials concerned in the recent negotiations speak of the Tibetans as "impossibles," inexplicably stupid, and much attached to the argument known as the *regressus ad infinitum*. Under such circumstances, which it is really unnecessary to dwell upon at greater length, can any trust be put in negotiations which are not as between conqueror and conquered? So far, even with our small Mission, which was by no means meant to be a military expeditionary force, we have conquered to the extent of one or two massacres, which have hardly conveyed the lesson they would have done in the case of a less pachydermatous people. It is possible, it may even be said probable, that this sudden desire for *pari passu* is prompted by the necessity for a respite. It was admitted that if we had gone back before Gyantse, it would have cost us much more on a second advance. Now that blood has been spilt, and British lives lost, it were a pity to let sentiment stand in the way of "making a good job of it." The trouble would only be scotched by dilly-dallying with understrappers of the Lamas at this juncture. The Government having decided to push on to Lhasa, will not be easily persuaded to abandon their purpose. It is to be hoped not, anyway; and the less weeping there is now, in the Press, about the poor, dear, slaughtered heathen, the less occasion for real weeping will there be in the future. It is not improbable, after all, that before these lines have publicity, the news of the parley may be supplemented by news of more fighting. The true position of the enemy is suggested by their condensation in offering to "consider the matter" of abandoning their forts, after their delegates had sued for peace.

Cable communication with Foochow is again interrupted.

The Hon. Robert Shevan returned to Hongkong by the *Empress of Japan*.

Only one case of plague was recorded for the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday.

Volunteers are reported to be coming forward in large numbers for the Australian naval reserve.

A German lawyer has been retained by the Board of Punishments to draw up the new code of Penal Laws for the Chinese.

The S.S. *Struve* arrived from Tamsui yesterday with a Japanese theatrical company on board. It is understood that they are to play at Hongkong.

On Tuesday night several houses in the Conduit Road, we hear, were entered by burglars. Evidently a gang was operating in the neighbourhood. Several articles were missing from the houses in question yesterday morning, but we have not heard of any substantial individual loss.

The *Sinclair* states that Viceroy Tsun Chun-huen, of the Two Kwang provinces, has received instructions from the Throne to arrange without delay the opening of the port of Huichow (Cantonese: Waichow) on the Kuangtung coast, to international commerce. It is also stated in a translation by the N.C. *Daily News* that the above step was taken at the instance of the British Minister at Peking, who protested against the delay in opening that new treaty port.

The cruiser *Leviathan* established a new coaling record at Hongkong by shipping 2,200 tons in seven hours, an average of over 314 tons an hour.

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous English surgeon, who recently passed through Hongkong, was the recipient of an honorary degree at the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania on the 13th ult.

In reply to a rumour being freely circulated in St. Petersburg that the United States are considering the possibility of ceding the Philippines to Japan under certain conditions, the officials of the State Department at Washington declare there is no basis of any kind for the report.

Mrs. Clemens, wife of "Mark Twain," died at Florence on the 5th ult. Before her marriage in 1870, she was Miss Olivia Langdon, and was born at Elmira, New Jersey. Her daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, is a singer of remarkable promise.

Captain Moore, of the Indian Medical Service, has died at Bombay of plague, contracted while attending patients suffering from the disease. Two doctors and two nurses have now sacrificed their lives in fighting against plague in the city.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. Ironmonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel this evening:

March: "The Stars and Stripes for Ever" Sousa
"Swallow" "Havath" Metel
Selection: "The Little Maid" Rabens
Song: "An der Weser" Pressel
Selection: "The Belle of New York" Krieger
Waltz: "A Greek Slave" Sidney Jones
Cale-Walk: "A Joy Negroes" Beggar

An international walking match was being arranged at Shanghai for the first Sunday in July. The N.C. *Daily News* last to hand gives some particulars. Teams of nine (?) nationalities have entered, each team including four representatives. The course is about ten miles long. "Three well-known bank-managers" had presented cups as prizes. Later information arriving by the German steamer *Seydlitz* was to the effect that some of the arrangements had fallen through, and that in consequence the novel contest was to lose its international character.

A gentleman named J. Wheeler, writing from Kashi to the *North China Daily News* on the 29th June, attaches great significance to an assault committed upon himself and a friend by a Chinese bullock driver. Mr. Wheeler received one blow on the back, from a "willow," and his friend was "struck lightly." Mr. Wheeler seems to think that this affair was due to an anti-foreign feeling bred of the war, and adds: "My back is in a fearful state." We are sorry about his back, and especially about his nerves, which seem to have suffered still more.

The total rainfall for the month of June, according to observations taken at the Hongkong Observatory, was 19.64 inches. In the same month last year it was 25.23 inches. The greatest fall in any one day during June was 5.19 inches, on the 29th. Only on six days in the month did the rainfall exceed one inch. Since the end of June rain has fallen on two days only, the records showing 1.01 in. on the 1st inst. and 1.55 in. on the 2nd inst. For the six months ended June 30th, this year the rainfall aggregated 31.685 in., as compared with 48.150 in. in the corresponding period of last year.

The movement of tea between China and Russia has been much interfered with by the military demands upon the Trans-Siberian Railway and by the loss of the port of Dalny. It has been found necessary to have recourse to the old caravan route from Tientsin and Peking to Irkutsk and thence to Europe. The tea now goes by sea to Tientsin and thence by camels or by any other available means of conveyance. Insurances, the *London Times* says, have been placed on the consignments covering all risks, including capture, loss by theft, &c., right through to Moscow and St. Petersburg. The premium charged is 5 guineas per cent. The ordinary peace rate for tea from China to Moscow was only 12s. 6d. per cent.

The war is being carried on in little-known regions, and the names of places mentioned in telegrams and in the letters of correspondents are variously expressed on paper by writers to whom they represent nothing but sounds imperfectly heard. An explanation of their hard syllables not only gives an interest to them, but serves to promote a uniformity of spelling. Professor Douglas in a letter to the *Times* instances a few. "Following in the wake of the Japanese (he says) we find that in passing into Manchuria they crossed the Yalu. The meaning of the word Yalu is 'Duck-reen,' and this name may possibly have been given to the stream from the number of ducks on its surface, or from some peculiarity in the colour of its waters. From this point the Japanese marched on to, and took possession of, Chin-lien-sheng, 'the nine-linked city,' which has been variously written Kin-lien-cheng, and by the Russians To-ren-cheng. The next town that was occupied was Feng-hwangcheng, or 'the city of male and female Phoenixes.' This has usually appeared in the newspapers as Feng-hwang-chenn. Later we are told that Japanese scouts have been seen on the Mo-tien-ling, or 'the sky-scrapping range,' so named from the height of its peaks. It is probable that if the Japanese succeed in crossing this range they will advance on Haicheng, 'the ocean city,' and may eventually reach Liao-yung cheng, which would appear to mean 'the city on the distant southern slopes.'

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

LONDON, 6th July.

Hostilities have been resumed in Tibet.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

LONDON, 4th July.

Col. Younghusband has received the peace delegates at Gyantse. He insisted on the Tibetans evacuating their forts by Tuesday. The delegates replied that they would consider the matter.

THE LOSS OF THE "NORGE."

LONDON, 4th July.

The Danish steamer *Norge* with 700 Scandinavian emigrants and 80 crew on board, bound to New York from Copenhagen, struck on the Rockell reef 200 miles to the West of the Hebrides on the 19th June. Only 27 were saved. The *Norge* filled rapidly; eight boats were launched; three were smashed in launching and of the remaining five filled with passengers, only two got away; a heavy sea was running. The survivors were picked up and brought to Grimsby by a steam-trawler.

[FROM BANGKOK PAPERS.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, June 21.

There are now nearly three thousand men, excluding followers, in Tibet, a sufficiently strong British force to break down any opposition the Tibetans are likely to be able to offer. Colonel Brauer has under him at Gyantse some seven hundred men, namely, three sections of the Norfolk Infantry, a machine-gun detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, half a company of the Bengal Sappers, two seven-pounder guns belonging to the 8th Gurkhas, two companies of the 32nd Pioneers, two companies of the 8th Gurkhas, and two ten-pounder British mountain guns. Marching up under General Macdonald, and likely to reach Gyantse by the end of the present week, are some twelve hundred men, the force including four more ten-pounder British mountain guns, and two seven-pounders, four companies of the Royal Fusiliers, one company of the 8th Gurkhas, two companies of the 32nd Pioneers, and four companies of the 40th Pathans. In addition to these there are some eight hundred men guarding the lines of communication between Chumbi and Gyantse, while in India the 18th and 33rd Punjab Infantry, two sections of the Abbottabad Battery, and one company of Sappers are being held in readiness to proceed to Tibet if required.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

At present all the water tanks, excepting that at Taitan, are overflowing. Water at the Taitan Reservoir is about seven feet from the top, having thus added about nine feet since the end of June.

The Water Return, giving the level and storage of water in the reservoirs on the 1st instant, and a comparison with the situation at corresponding date of last year, shows the following figures:

	1903.	1904.
Tytan	387,320,000	253,340,000
Bywash	5,334,000	5,334,000
Pokfulam	68,000,000	68,000,000
Wongneicheong	29,728,000	39,459,000
Total	480,448,000	366,133,000

The consumption of water in the City of Victoria and the Hill District during the month of June was 88,893,000 gallons as compared with 180,139,000 during the corresponding period of last year. This may find explanation in the fact that last year we were on full supply; this year, to the 4th inst., the supply has been intermittent. The estimated population this year is 224,100, against 219,200 last year. These figures give the consumption per head per day at 13.2 gallons against 19.7 gallons during June of 1903. An intermittent supply was in force last month.

The consumption of water at Kowloon during June was 14,418,000 gallons against 13,315,000 gallons last year. The estimated population being 68,390 against 62,450 last year, the consumption per head per day is recorded at 7.1 gallons against 7.1 gallons during June 1903.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

The present prospects of water are improving.

RACING.

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA MEETING.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club are making preparations for their next meeting. Though not absolutely settled yet, it is probable that the date fixed upon will be Saturday, the 30th inst. This will be the second meeting of the Club since its inauguration on the 1st March last. It was then suggested to hold races during the off season once a month from April to October, with a possible intermission during July and August. The number of Gymkhana meetings to be held each season shall not exceed five.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 6th at 11.40 a.m. the barometer has risen rapidly in the neighbourhood of the Miao Sime, the changes elsewhere are slight. The typhoon is now in the Eastern Sea moving slowly northward.

Gradients are slight on the China Coast, and light variable winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and northern part of the China Sea. Further south fresh S.W. monsoon may be expected.

Forecast:—Light variable winds, fine.

THE WAR.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

BRITISH SLOOP ORDERED TO NEWCHWANG.

LONDON, 4th July.

Earl Percy in the House of Commons said that H. M. S. *Esperanza* had been ordered to Newchwang.

RUSSIA AND INTERVENTION.

The *Novoye Vremya* published the following on 31st May:—"The whole world ardently desires to see our war with the Japanese terminated as soon as possible. Russia alone is capable of judging the opportune moment make peace, which she will not do until her adversaries are unable to harm her. We must and can reject any intervention in our conflict with Japan, inasmuch as it is largely due to the provocation and complicity of a third party. Let no one endeavour to put a premature end to the war."

Of all the countries in the world, the one that stands in utmost need of the fullest knowledge of Japan and the Japanese, at this moment, is undoubtedly Russia. As it happens, however, Russia is the very one, says the *Asahi*, that knows the least in this respect, and the journal is not at all dissatisfied with this anomaly; in fact it would rather consider it a rare piece of good luck. It was this ignorance on Russia's part that brought to her such an inauspicious beginning of hostilities. The evidence of her ignorance is more glaringly reflected in Russia's refusal to consider anything pertaining to intervention. For her rejection in that connection is no doubt meant by her to be one way of intimidating Japan, and that she should think she could frighten us out of our wits in that way shows her utter lack of knowledge as to our national characteristics. If there is any neutral Power contemplating anything like mediation it can be none other than France, Russia's own ally. That Russia would go the length of discountenancing the good intentions, even of her own ally, would indicate that she is not yet awakened from her dream that Japan may still be cowed to submission by mere bluffing. And extremely lucky it is for Japan, concludes the *Asahi*, that while Russia revels in her worst ignorance, we shall be improving upon every opportunity that may come our way to give her a very rude awakening in the end.—*Japan Times*.

PROVISIONS FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

There was a rumour in circulation in Yokohama on Wednesday night, says the *Yokohama Mail*, that the two former Northern Pacific boats, *Tucoma* and *Olympia*, which were lately sold to a Siberian Company, have reached Vladivostok safely and landed big cargoes of provisions. A further rumour adds that both vessels have been damaged in an explosion.

THE YALU VICTORY AND GERMAN INTERVENTION.

Major-General Meckel, formerly military instructor in Japan, received a telegram from Baron Kodama, Chief of the Japanese General Staff, saying that the Yalu victory was won "by officers whom you instructed." Baron Suematsu, writing to the *Times*, explains the motive of the telegram. General Meckel, he says, was in Japan for several years as a military instructor. He was then an officer of the German army, but not a general, and was chiefly engaged in the exposition of the theory of strategy and tactics in our military college. Besides the occasional manoeuvres he often made excursions with a number of the officers to different parts of the country, and made imaginary battles by means of fictitious campaign plans of the opposing armies for the purpose of practising his theory, which benefited our officers very much. Baron Kodama was one of those officers. No doubt he felt, after the battle of the Yalu, special interest in the importance of strategy, and personal recollection of General Meckel's service revived in his mind vividly; hence the telegram.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN PROPOSALS TO CHINA.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *London Daily Express* telegraphing on May 29th stated that M. de Lessar, on behalf of the St. Petersburg Government, had informed Prince Ching at Peking that Russia would finally evacuate Newchwang if China would give her formal assent to the concession for the railway, 770 miles long, running from Kalgan across Chinese Mongolia to Kiakhta, eighty miles from Lake Baikal. M. de Lessar further proposed to evacuate Manchuria outright if China would grant Russia a lease for a fixed term of the Ili territory. Prince Ching laid these proposals before the Chinese Government, but had not made an official reply to the Russian Minister. The same correspondent also reported that the Chinese Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung, Wei Kwan Tao, and Shang Kung Pao, the heads of the war party, who recently had a conference at Nanking, memorialised the Emperor to abandon the policy of neutrality. They urged that all the Chinese treaties with Russia be annulled forthwith, including those of Nerchinsk, Aigun, Peking, and St. Petersburg; the Telegraph and Railway Conventions, and the Indemnity Protocol of 1901.

JAPANESE THOROUGHNESS.

The *Lebuaizer*'s Special Correspondent, who was writing in April from the Japanese headquarters at Chinnampo, said that everything was then in admirable order. He was greatly struck with the attention paid by the Japanese to their horses. He says:—"A horse here is of far more value than a man; and officers, when talking together, brighten up directly mention is made of these indispensable animals. Hay and straw are unprocureable at Chinnampo for

love or money, everything having been already bought up by the Japanese authorities."

The writer speaks highly of the Japanese officers, and compliments both them and their men on their essentially quiet and modest demeanour. He says, in conclusion:—"Tranquillity, based on assurance and self-confidence, is observable in the whole of this great factory of war at Chinnampo. The buttons for the tailor, the nails for the cobbler, and the fuses for the guns are there. Every horse has fodder, and every man has rice, beans, and beef. All their faces are red, healthy, and fresh. No jubilation is to be heard in the streets, only soldier-like self-confidence is visible. Thus looks an Army which can only conquer, or fall with honour."

THE LATE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF AND PORT ARTHUR.

The Warsaw *Dziennik* has published a number of letters written from Port Arthur by Colonel Agaprioff, who perished in the *Petropavlovsk*. The last of the series contains an interesting account of an attempt made by Admiral Makaroff to prevent the sealing of Port Arthur by Japanese fire-ships. It was decided to sink a number of vessels outside the entrance in an S-shaped line so that while fire-ships would be almost certain to strike and sink, the vessels of the Russian squadron might pass out at need. The plan was, to a certain extent, actually carried into effect. On March 27 (April 9) a steamer called the *Edward Barry*, purchased from the North-Eastern Steam Navigation Company at a cost of 475,000 roubles (£50,538) was sunk at a spot where one of the Japanese fire-ships had been sunk, and on the following day another steamer called the *Shilka* was sunk near the *Edward Barry*. It was hoped that these two vessels would be sufficient to prevent any damage from being effected by Japanese fire-ships.

LIFE IN HARBIN.

Mr. Charles Hands, the *Daily Mail* correspondent with the Russian Army, writes as follows about Harbin:—

There is some reason to suppose that the people who acquaint the Japanese with every movement and preparation in Harbin are not always Japs disguised, or even the Mongols and Manchus who lounge about the railway station with no sign of intelligence in their expressionless yellow faces, but a good deal of observation in their slanting slits of eyes. There are white men in the town who would do anything for money. Harbin has been largely colonised by the surplus population of the interesting island of Saghalien and other Russian penal settlements. It was a free town at first, in which passports were not demanded, and gentlemen who had contrived to escape from the island, and whose capture was not very anxiously desired so long as the Government allowance for their maintenance continued to be paid, made their way to Harbin and applied themselves to their trades.

It is the worst of bad taste to mention Saghalien in Harbin society, as it is estimated that 75 per cent. of the Russian civil population would be made uncomfortable by any such reference. Nor is the difficult question of the provision of labour for the mines at all a popular subject of discussion. There are said to be more murderers in Harbin than in any other town in the world.

One lady of prominence in commercial circles has three poisoned men to her record—two husbands and a lover—and her present husband received a life sentence also. Every other crime of violence is abundantly represented, and there is no means of making money dishonestly which some Harbin resident would not recognise as his proper *metier*. Before the war brought the protection of the military, murders were of daily occurrence, and no one dreamed of going out without a revolver ready to his hand. During the past winter a jeweller's shop was held up and rifled in the afternoon.

A CRIME-MAP INSPECTED BY SIR HENRY BLAKE.

After visiting the Buddhist temples in Uru recently with Lady Blake, His Excellency paid an official visit to the Police Station, where he had an ocular demonstration of the crime-map introduced by Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, and the only one of its kind kept up-to-date in Ceylon. The map, which is one of the Province, circles off, the *Ceylon Observer* says, every town and village in the province. Within each of these, square bits of paper of either blue, yellow, red, green, black, purple, white or brown is tacked thereon, to indicate the nature of the crime of every case in each village tried in court. A red square within a circle denotes a murder, white square denotes a case of adultery, blue square denotes a case of robbery, purple square denotes a case of highway robbery, yellow square denotes a case of theft, green square denotes a case of assault, and brown square denotes a case of other than the above. On these square bits of coloured paper, another coloured bit of paper is pinned. A blue circle on any of the colours mentioned would denote that the accused in a case of any of the offences named went unpunished in court. A red square on the colours would prove that the offence was not found to have been committed by the accused charged in court, and a green triangle on any of the square colours denotes that the accused was found guilty and punished. Keeping up such a map wants a deal of attention and trouble, and Mr. Hanrahan has a special room where his day is spent getting records of cases in the province from the various courts in the province and tacking on these coloured bits of paper. But the labour is not lost, as anybody looking at the map could lay his finger on the village or town which has the most crime. His Excellency, who was very pleased with the map, prior to leaving the premises wrote as follows in the official book:—"Visited the station, which is very neat and tidy. The system of noting crime here appears to be excellent and effective."

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to the fifteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 16th July, 1904, is as follows:

Gentlemen.—Your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the company's accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1904. The balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$93,969.77; after deducting directors' fees (3,000) there remains the sum of \$90,969.77 available for appropriation, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent.—
Say \$1.00 per share on
30,000 fully paid shares \$30,000.00
Say 50 cents per share on
30,000 part paid shares 15,000.00
\$45,000.00

To write off plant account for depreciation 4,222.11
To carry forward to next account 1,747.66
\$90,969.77

The manager reports that the number of lamps, fans and motors connected to the company's supply service on the 1st June was equivalent to upwards of 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power. 85 are lamps are maintained by the Company and 12 electric lifts are being operated by the power service. During the year 2 additional boilers have been laid down at the company's works, where provision has also been made for the erection during the summer of an additional 250 K. W. Steam Alternator. It has been found necessary to lay a duplicate cable, as far as the junction of Castle and Robinson Roads, for the lighting service in the upper parts of the City, and this work will shortly be completed.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Hon. C. W. Dickson having resigned their seats on their departure from the Colony, Messrs. E. S. Wheeler and W. J. Gresson were invited to fill the vacancies on the board and these appointments require confirmation. In accordance with the articles of association, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater Kt., C.M.G., and Mr. W. J. Gresson retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. AUDITORS.—The Accounts have been audited by the Hon. Gershom Stewart and C. W. May, who offer themselves for re-election.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

To 30th April, 1904.

CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.	
30,000 shares each \$10 paid up	\$300,000.00	30,000 shares each \$5 paid up	\$150,000.00
		4,222.11	
Sundry creditors	4,454.00		
Dividends undistributed	6,225.31		
Surplus account	1,737.25		
Balance of profit and loss account	93,969.77		
	\$356,486.33		
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cost of plant, as per last account	\$34,741.11		
Less amount provided for depreciation	30,518.99		
	\$4,222.11		
Cost of plant, since added	419,222.11		
Property, cost of land and buildings as per last account	\$2,311.97		
Cost of buildings since added	275.10		
	\$2,587.07		
Stock of installation material	12,737.25		
Stock of stores and sundries	1,039.00		
Cost of tools, etc.	573.00		
Less amount provided for depreciation	473.00		
	\$100.00		
Cost of furniture since added	392.85		
Insurance, value of unexpired portions of policies	1,200.00		
Sundry debtors	17,323.88		
Cash with agents	9,697.97		
Cash with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	10,045.10		
	\$564,436.37		

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To agency and office expenses	\$ 6,00.00
To rent and taxes	5,454.76
To insurance	3,493.08
To interest	202.34
To auditors' fees	200.00
To bad debts	863.52
To amount carried to profit and loss account	90,510.77
	\$101,162.05
By net profit on working	100,150.00
By scrip and transfer fees	32.00
	\$101,182.00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. To amount available for appropriation	\$93,969.77
	\$93,969.77
Cr. By amount of undivided profit, as per last account	\$ 3,453.00
By balance of working account brought down	90,510.77
	\$93,969.77

CHEAP CHINA TEA FOR ENGLAND

One effect of the tea tax has been to create a great demand for the cheapest varieties of China tea. In America tea is carefully examined by the Customs authorities, and in addition to being tested for adulteration it must also pass a certain standard of quality. The tea that has failed in the latter examination is now being sent to this country for blending purposes in order to supply the British consumer with a cheap tea. Mr. Stanton, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, commenting on this state of affairs, said, "We in this country hadly need a quality test for tea. The public may rest assured that all that passes the British Customs is really tea, but some of it is of a very poor quality. A quality examination for tea would benefit our Colonies such as India and Ceylon, for the standard there is considerably higher than in China."

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 6th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUNISH JUDGE.)

A PAINTER'S CLAIM.

The I-Hop firm, painters, and Chan Wa Lung, building contractor, for \$189.53 in respect of work done and material supplied. Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, for Mr. John Hastings's office, was for the defence.

Mr. Thomson stated that the amount claimed was the amount due on a contract account, the full amount having been \$225. Defendant did not admit several items in the account. The whole of the transactions between the parties were verbal ones, there being no documents at all.

After hearing evidence, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$102.53 with costs.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Chiu Wing San and Chiu Man Young for the return of two promissory notes. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing said that the action was for the return of two documents in Chinese purporting to be promissory notes and which, it was claimed, had been paid off.

Mr. Grist said he appeared, under protest, for the defendant. He objected that the Court had no jurisdiction in this case, because the action did not arise in any way in Hongkong, nor was defendant at the time of the issue of the writ in Hongkong; therefore the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Its jurisdiction was confined to actions which arose within the Colony or actions in which the defendants were at the time of the writ within the jurisdiction.

His Lordship.—What about service? Mr. Grist said that service could only be ordered if an action arose within the jurisdiction. The question of jurisdiction was in ordinary cases weighed by appearance in a case, but he appeared under protest.

Mr. Kong Sing argued that it was an action raised in the Colony on a promise specifically given to return these notes to the plaintiff; the promise was given in the Colony, and also the document in writing.

Evidence was called. Plaintiff in the witness-box stated that he was to pay \$600 tacks on account of these documents. He paid that amount in Hongkong. Defendant promised to return these documents to him when he was in Hongkong, but had not done so.

Cross-examined—The two notes were made in the village of different people; they were made in his native village of Kowloon, San Tin district, near Canton. Defendant had a business there. Plaintiff had a business in Hongkong. When the settlement took place he paid over 600 tacks out of a total of 610 tacks payable to defendant.

After other evidence, His Lordship made an adjournment until this forenoon at 10.15 o'clock, when the case for the defence will be heard.

NAVAL ITEMS.

A GERMAN NAVY COLLIER.

The German Navy collier *Leviathan* arrived from Shanghai yesterday with naval stores. THE "LEVIATHAN".

The cruiser *Leviathan* established a new coasting record at Hongkong by shipping 2,200 tons in seven hours, an average of over 314 tons an hour.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. WARSHIPS.

The U.S. gunboat *Helena* and the U.S. cruiser *Callao* arrived here presumably for coaling purposes. Both vessels are anchored at the foreign man-of-war anchorage.

THE FRENCH "SULTAN".

Owing to the fact that the armoured cruiser *Sully*, now in Hongkong, was despatched from France to the Far East before she was ready for the voyage, the engineers and stokers experienced terrible sufferings, especially between Jibuti and Saigon. In the absence of ventilators, says the London *Daily Express*, the heat in the engine-rooms and stokeholds rose to 150deg. F., and the vessel was almost uninhabitable. Although the engine-room watches were reduced to one hour's duration, the heat was so intense that neither officers nor men could withstand it, and everyone sought a pretext for escaping from doing duty in what was a veritable furnace.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR WATSON OF NINGPO.

On Saturday, June 25th, an interesting event took place at the residence of Major Watson, the Superintendent of Police of the Ningpo Settlement. A number of the native gentry assembled to present the Major with a testimonial in recognition of his long services in the public interest in the port. The Major has recently completed his seventieth year and has been more than 43 years in China.

The testimonial bears record of the distinguished part which he took in the severe engagements at and around Ningpo at the time of the Taiping Rebellion, and refers to the success with which he has endeavoured to preserve the peace of the district during the several crises which have since arisen in China. Reference is also made to the management of the police of the settlement and the leading part which Major Watson has taken in the organization and direction of the fire brigade. It concludes with appreciative expressions of admiration for his personal gifts and social qualities. The testimonial, finely written in Chinese characters, is handsomely framed in gold, and it was presented with the warmest and heartiest of sincere congratulations.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 6th July.

BEFORE MR. H. M. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE.)

FALSE PRETENCES.

The American named Hartman was charged on remand with obtaining money by false pretences from a Chinese shopkeeper carrying on business at No. 208, Queen's Road Central. The defendant was also awaiting his sentence for obtaining \$25 by false pretences from the International Bank where he cashed a fraudulent cheque, saying at the time that the Canton branch of the Bank held \$500 belonging to him.

The Chinese storekeeper gave evidence that on the 19th ult. the defendant came to his shop, and stated that he knew his agent at Saigon; he asked for a loan of \$30. Witness at first refused, but was eventually prevailed upon, the defendant giving him a draft on the Shanghai branch of the International Bank. This paper bore the signature of "Wenzell," which afterwards proved to be a forgery.

The sub-accountant of the International Bank gave evidence that the document produced was not one of the Bank's cheque forms.

The defendant stated that Wenzell had promised to pay the amount for him, but he had gone away. Defendant went bitterly begging His Worship to have mercy on him; he had done wrong, certainly, but that was his first offence.

Mr. GomPERTZ turned to the Police Inspector, who had risen to his feet. The Inspector said that on the day the man was arrested he gave an order to Hongkong policeman to deliver 100 chairs at Canton. Payment would be given after receipt of the first consignment.

The man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first charge, that of obtaining money from the Chinese storekeeper; and two months' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences from the Bank.

A MACAO LOTTERY-TICKET.

A man was charged with offering for sale a Macao lottery-ticket. The defendant committed the offence at No. 15, Queen's Road Central, and the occupant of that house sent for a police constable.

The defendant was fined \$20 or one month's imprisonment.

LARCENY AT STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

A Chinaman was charged with stealing a sheet and a pair of socks, property of the Government, from the military quarters at Stonecutters' Island. He was a workman employed on the Island.

The man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinaman was charged with embezzlement of \$417. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

After the man was charged the case was remanded.

THE "HEATHBURN" CASE.

The Carpenter of the s.s. *Heathburn* was again charged on remand with attempting to kill a Chinese quartermaster. It is alleged that he shot the man on the morning of the 6th inst., while the steamer was lying at Whanchai. The quartermaster, it has been stated, relieved another man at the gangway for the midnight watch. The man told him to keep a watch for sampan. A sampan came along and some Japanese female stowaways on board tried to get into her. This he would not allow, but showed them back. He heard the noise of a gun and was shot in the shoulder. The captain and chief mate sent him to hospital. He is now out of danger.

The defendant was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

MANY CHINESE POISONED. A mysterious poisoning case, the *Strait Times* says, occurred at Singapore last week which resulted in a number of Chinamen being taken suddenly ill. It appears that a Chinese hawkster sold some cakes called "U. Chiao Kway," a crisp cake made of flour, to the occupants of No. 47, Weyang Street. Eleven people in this house partook of the cakes and suddenly became violently ill, with vomiting and severe pains in the stomach. They became alarmed and informed the police. Inspector Howard investigated the affair and succeeded in tracing the hawkster to his home at Kampong Malacca, where he had a strange tale to tell. According to the hawkster, he was making his cakes in the earlier part of the day when a friend of his, a beggar, came up and offered him a small packet of white powder resembling flour which he said he had found in the street. The hawkster declared that he refused to accept the powder, whereupon the beggar threw the packet into the flour the hawkster was mixing and went away. The hawkster made his cakes and went out into the streets, where he did a good business. The beggar has also been arrested, and it is understood that he admits the hawkster's statement. So far the police have been unable to discover the motive for putting poison into the cakes. This morning the hawkster and the beggar were brought up at the Police Court and were remanded for a week to enable the police to obtain more information. The eleven Chinese from the house in Weyang Street are still very ill. The worst cases have been removed to the General Hospital. It is supposed that the poison was either strychnine or arsenic. As the hawkster sold many cakes in the different streets it is not known how many people besides the eleven have been poisoned.

Everybody who lives twenty years in London without a bluish on his character goes to heaven without dying," said Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. at the Congregational Union recently.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

This interesting chapter is taken from an article on our "Political Relations with France and Germany," by Sir Chas. Bruce, G.C.M.G., in the *Empire Review*.

In what way the Anglo-French Convention may affect our relations with Germany is a question of the first importance for the peace of Europe. The Imperial Chancellor has welcomed the Convention, declaring that it is in no way directed against other Powers, while it has no moral causes of irritation which have not been without danger to the peace of the world, which it is the urgent desire of Germany to maintain. And the Press, with the exception of a few Pan-German organs, admits the declaration of the Chancellor to be a correct diagnosis of public opinion. Nevertheless, Germany is not blind to the position of isolation in which she finds herself, and whatever mistakes the German Press may have made in recent years, the question of the causes that have led up to the isolation of the Empire are now discussed with frank sincerity and calm.

Generally speaking, Germany's isolation is attributed to causes arising out of the triumphs of the Franco-German War, which substituted for an agglomeration of feeble and insignificant states an Imperial Power of the first consequence. The time is well within the memory of men not old when German students used to sing:

Es kam ein Mann von Oesterreich her
Per wolle wissen wo Deutschland war?
The establishment of the German Empire was followed by a development of her trade and manufactures, which soon made her a formidable competitor in the commercial world, by the creation of a powerful Navy and Mercantile Marine, by the Imperial declaration, *Unser Zukunft ist auf dem Wasser*, and by a general desire to "have a finger in every pie" (*den Hais in den Gussen zu stecken*).

There are critics of German policy who find that these things have their roots in national antipathy to Great Britain; but in truth they are inseparable from the rise and development of a great power. There was, no doubt, a time when the Imperial policy of England would have resented the extra-European territorial and commercial expansion of Germany, and the creation of a powerful Navy and Mercantile Marine, without which such an expansion is impossible, but the Anglo-French Agreement, if they have any real value, must be accepted as proof that the policy of Great Britain now admits and favours the expansion of other powers, on parallel lines, which may be determined by negotiation and agreement, a procedure as open to Germany as to France.

With perfect frankness the German Press assigns as further grounds of friction with the Boers in the late war, Germany's action in China and the Venezuelan expedition; and the unjustifiable attacks on England and the English carried on by the German newspapers for a period of years. But it is urged, and I cannot but think with good reason, that these matters, which are past and gone, offer no justification for the exclusion of Germany from friendly relations with England. Similar mistakes might be laid at the door of France, but they have been forgiven and forgotten. And we must remember that whatever may have been the sympathy of Germany with the Boers, and however provocative the language of the German Press, it was the Emperor's hand that prevented European intervention in the South African War.

The present policy of Germany has been stated with dignity by the Imperial Chancellor, and there is no reason to doubt that he represents the general sentiments of the nation. "I believe," he says, "that just now, when a war has broken out in the Far East, the reaction of which cannot yet be estimated, while in the Near East much has still to be cleared up, a policy of deliberate calm and even of reserve is likely best to serve the interests of the Empire."

Germany is too strong not to be able to find allies. Many combinations are within our reach, and if we only keep our swords sharp we have no reason to fear isolation." Some exception has been taken to the last phrase, but it merely reflects the general sentiment of Europe, and it may be added, of the United States. Quite recently President Roosevelt declared that the army and the navy are the sword and buckler which the United States must carry if they desire to do their duty among nations, and not to be simply the China of the western hemisphere. Of Germany may be said what was said of Russia by her ambassador after the Crimean war: "*Elle ne boude pas; elle se recueille*."

Is there then any insuperable difficulty in the way of Germany being included among the nations which, as Lord Lansdowne has suggested, may desire to follow the recent example of Great Britain and France? Is it in vain to hope that history may once more repeat itself, and the remembrance of past conflicts be buried in a friendship based on mutual respect and reciprocal interests?

It must be remembered that the Anglo-French rapprochement commenced very shortly after the period of bitter hostility provoked by the Fashoda incident, during which *pourparlers* had actually been entered upon with a view to a Franco-German rapprochement, limited, it is true, to a common line of action in Colonial enterprises in opposition to Great Britain. A German writer, referring to these *pourparlers*, has suggested that at the time it might have been possible to arrive at a Franco-German entente by a revision of the frontier and the exchange of Metz for really extensive concessions in favour of Germany's Colonial expansion. The writer observes that whatever may or may not have been possible in respect of this particular combination, his object is to call

KODAKS! KODAKS!! KODAKS!!!

AND PHOTO GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have an Establishment Solely devoted to

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

for Amateurs, where we turn out work of the best description and with great promptness.

LONG, HING & CO.

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel)

NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY

AS CHEAP AS GAS!

R PARTICULARS APPLY TO EDM JOHANNSEN OR SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

The attention of the German nation to the policy of mutual concession exemplified by the Anglo-French Agreement.

One thing is certain. The isolation of Germany cannot long continue without inconvenience to the peace of Europe; a rapprochement with England, in the way of which there can be no insuperable obstacle, might well smooth the road for a rapprochement with France, and the peace of Europe would be secured. Then—but certainly not till then—the question of reduction of armaments may come within the horizon of practical politics. Lord Lansdowne, in his despatch of April 8th, points out that the movement in favour of a settlement of all differences between Great Britain and France received a powerful impetus from the visit paid to France by his Majesty King Edward VII. and by the return visit of President Loubet. It is not too much to hope that before long a similar and not less powerful impetus may be given to the realisation of Lord Lansdowne's wish that the Anglo-French Agreement may afford a precedent which other nations may follow, and so contribute to the maintenance of international good-will and the preservation of the general peace. Within the last few days we have learnt that the King has accepted an invitation to visit the German Emperor at Kiel, and we may presume that the visit will be returned. Granting that these visits may have no political object, a grateful country cannot be unmindful of all that followed His Majesty's visits to nations of the Latin race, and is permitted to look forward with confidence to an early establishment of friendly relations with Germany, not only without prejudice to our *entente* with France, but with the sympathy and goodwill of all the great powers of the Latin race.

Before bringing these pages to a close I may perhaps be allowed to say a word in justification of my venturing to intrude my opinions on the public discussion of the Anglo-French Agreement. I can only plead that the official position I have for many years held in territories which, though now British possessions, were originally colonies of France, or are geographically and otherwise closely connected with French colonies, has made the relations between Great Britain and France a subject of constant interest and occasional anxiety. The colonies to which I refer have played an important part in the history of the relation of the two countries during the last two centuries, and I am confident that in no part of the Empire have the recent agreements been more cordially welcomed.

THE WAS AND MERCHANT SHIPPING. The Russian steamers owned by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company have been affected more adversely by the war than any other fleet. There were 17 vessels before hostilities began and now, between destruction by their friends and capture by the enemy, ten steamers at least have been lost, possibly more. The Russians, when abandoning Dalny, are reported to have blown up the *Zaitz*, *Bureau*, and *Nyagadan*, and the *Nomai* was destroyed by a mine a few days ago. The last named was a steamer of 2,464 tons, built in 1901, while the three others were under 1,000 tons each. Now, since the war broke out, has been received of the capture by the Japanese of the *Amur*, *Argun*, *Munchuria*, *Mukden*, *Nomai*, and *Schilka*. Of these the *Argun*, *Munchuria*, and *Mukden* are now employed in the Japanese transport service.



TELEPHONE No. 133.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

TRIN IS A

PURE
PLEASING
POPULAR
PALATABLE
PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DR. NEWELL WILSON. DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building).

Hongkong 18th February 1904

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly).

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest
Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of
people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.
The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental
and American, and the production of
the Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony
the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"

OFFICE, Shanghai;

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH

Hongkong;

and all leading Booksellers in the Far East

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

RUIAERT PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAURENCE WEGENER & CO

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* and

sold daily at Mr. H. RUTTON'S

KOWLOON STORE, No. 30, Elgin

Price 10 cents per copy each

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE WARD ROOM OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "OCEAN" do not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS contracted by their Messman An Sing.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1654]

METROPOLE THEATRE.

METROPOLE HOTEL.

Sole Proprietor..... Mr. JAS. CHRISTIE

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, JULY 9th.

NEW SKETCHES!

NEW DANCES!!

NEW SONGS!!!

A Clever Performance by Clever Artists.

Prices..... \$2 and \$1.

Overture 8.45. Performances 9.15 Sharp.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904. [1655]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOJI, JAPAN AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

THE Steamship

"CLAVERING."

Captain D. Barton, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For Freight, apply at Company's Office, No. 20, Des Vaux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1652]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MARSHALLS AND LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE, P. N. A., COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE British Steamship

"BUONTAUR."

Captain R. L. Riton, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904. [1656]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 8th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1653]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All items of packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 28th instant, will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1654]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Oiler.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1473]

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1904.

Mounted on Card 30 cents

Paper 20 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong 5th March, 1904

INTIMATIONS

JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT of FRESH PROVISIONS from Messrs. Crosbie and Blackwell's and Phillips and Conard's.

Also Messrs. Hunter and Palmer's Varied Assortment of BISCUITS and CAKES; And Cadbury's Best Assorted CHOCOLATE SWEETS.

Inspection Earnestly Solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguiar Street, or 38 to 39, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1649]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND on SATURDAY, JULY 30th, at 9 p.m. Further Particulars will be published later.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904. [1641]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.

have This Day REMOVED into their new premises

"ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,"

CHATER ROAD

(next door MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.)

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1625]

ROYAL AERATED "WATERS" MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

Report of an Expert.

The representative of Messrs. BLATBY and HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel. 367. Depot, Ice House Street, Tel. 371. Dr. DANENBERG & F. P. DANENBERG, General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [1122]

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW

LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [13]

WEI CHEETOO & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR.

No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.

Agencies:—

CHEN CHEONG, Dealer in Human Hair.

SHUN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.

CHOW LEUNG YEK, Fire Cracker Factory.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1387]

AMOY ENGINEERING CO., LD. AMOY

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Motor charges. Work solicited.

J. D. EDWARDS, Manager.

Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. 1450

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES.

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

SENTING.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. 9

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR.

THE HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO.

beg to notify the public that Messrs. KUNG HING & CO., 474, Des Vaux Road West, are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the Company's Coke and Tar, and that all orders should be sent to the said Agents direct.

GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904. [144]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

MR. ALFRED HENRY MANCELL has This Day been appointed AGENT for the General Managers of the Company, and in that capacity will reside in Shanghai, with general charge of the Company's interests at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and in North China.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1904. [1619]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

MR. JOHN ARTHUR TARRANT has This Day been appointed AGENT SECRETARY of the Company.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1904. [162]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 7th July, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, SERGE and FLANNEL SUITS, LADIES' SHOES, RIBBONS, LACE and HATS.

Also A Small Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1904. [1651]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 8th July, 1904, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at Nos. 2 and 4, GAGE STREET, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

PLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, BRASS-MOUNTED FENDERS, LACE CURTAINS, VERY FINE VELVET PILE CARPET, &c., &c.; EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD and DINING WAGON with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DINNER SET, GLASS WARE and CUTLERY, &c., &c.; BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, HANDSOME WARDROBES, BUREAU with BEVELLED MIRRORS, TAPESTRY and PLUSH COVERED BEDROOM SUITES, DRESSING TABLE with MIRROR, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, &c., &c.; BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c., &c.

3 COTTAGE PIANOS in Good Condition, by Chappell and Co., John Broadwood and Sons and The Robinson Piano Co.; And

One PIANOLA with a Large Selection of Music.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View from Thursday, the 7th July, 1904.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1904. [1643]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1904, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, LADY'S FANCY WRITING DESK, and OCCASIONAL TABLES, &c., &c.; EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARDS with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINNER WAGGONS, CHINA CUPBORDS, &c., &c.; BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRROR, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, TOILET SETS, &c., &c.; BATHROOM and KITCHEN REQUISITES; And

One HAMMOND TYPEWRITER (almost new);

Also Several TYPEWRITERS and BICYCLES of VARIOUS MAKES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View from Wednesday, the 6th July, 1904.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1904. [1628]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1904, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at Plantation Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Content in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Plantation Road	N. 170° 0' E. 120' 0' W. 120' 0' S. 120' 0' E.	18,570 1/2	2,228	

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"TANG YUEN."

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.

Apply—

MANAGERESS, Macdonnell Road

or FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [72]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED

ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Paddler's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 16th JULY, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of presenting the report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1904, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th JULY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1904. [1604]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJON MINING COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 12, Bonaventure Arcade, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JULY, 1904, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the submitted Special Resolutions.

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Arthur Rylands Lewis be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be called The North Punjon Mining Company Limited with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company of the first part and its Liquidator of the second part and the new Company of the third part be and the same is hereby approved, and the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised, pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1904.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on THURSDAY, 14th day of JULY, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to the 25th JULY inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1904. [1650]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution the General Managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent. or \$1 a share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th September, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$1 per share will be payable on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1904, to the 8th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$600,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$900,000 divided into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Issue can be obtained at the Company's Offices in Alexandra Buildings or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [1546]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OREGON and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO'S, OCE

INTIMATIONS

THE
ROBINSON
PIANO Co. LD.UPRIGHT IRON
GRANDS

MANUFACTURED BY US

ARE TO BE

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDENT ON

THERE IS NO PIANO SO WELL

ADAPTED TO STAND THE

HONGKONG CLIMATE.

THE MATERIAL IS OF THE BEST

AND THOROUGHLY

SEASONED IN THE COLONY.

WE GUARANTEE THEM FULLY.

Prices \$400. Upwards.

BABY
GRANDS

ONLY 5 FEET LONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1904.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 197 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO
THE YANGTZE.Intended change in the position of the
Gas-Lighted Fairway Bell Buoy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in consequence of changes having taken place in the Extra on to the South Channel, the Gas-Lighted Fairway Bell Buoy will be shifted 1 1/2 miles South of its present position on or about the 15th July next.

From the Buoy, the Tungsha Lightship will then bear N. 48 W.

Further information can be obtained at the Coast Inspector's Office.

All Bearings given are Magnetic.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Deputy Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1904.

TONG CHONG & CO.
No. 98, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Manufacturers of Hand-made Pure
HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

They are made of best Havana leaves and
possess a mild and choice flavour.

Inspection courteously invited.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1904.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD STEAM LAUNCH in Good
Working Order and condition.

Length 36 feet.
Breadth 7 feet.
Depth 3 feet 6 inches.

Engines, Compound Outboard Condensing.
Price \$3,250.

Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1904.

TO PHILATELISTS.
FOR SALE, a large variety of Chinese, all
issues, Chinese Locals, Shanghai, Hong-
kong, Indian Native States, Borneo, &c., &c.,
including many of the old and rare issues.
Selections sent on approval. Prices extremely
low. Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1904.

FOR SALE.
NOS. 1, 2 or 3, STEWART TERRACE,
The PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1904.

FOR SALE

STEAM LAUNCH "PERSEVERANCE"
Length, 100 feet; Beam, 18 feet; Depth,
feet; Speed, 10 miles per hour. In first-class
working order.

Apply to—
WANG HOP COMPANY,
No. 82 (1st Floor), Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904.

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 3rd June, 1904.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

Never were the French more certain of anything than that of winning the 1904 Derby—hence the keen disappointment experienced by all classes of Parisians, members of the sporting world in particular, at the unexpected defeat of M. Edmond Blanc's Gouvernant. The wretched weather alone was the cause of spoiling both horses and men, so that the defeat after all was accepted more philosophically than it would have been otherwise. Gouvernant, the true type of an extraordinary horse, had the misfortune to be the heaviest in the race, as the course had been converted into a veritable mire by the severe thunderstorm. It could not help plunging up to the hocks in the mud at every stride, arriving seventh. Intense interest had been manifested for some time in all sporting circles in this year's English Derby, the only topic of conversation being M. Blanc and the favourite Gouvernant. Everyone was of the same opinion—that Gouvernant would carry everything before it. Most elaborate preparations had been made to send the horse over to Epsom, while thousands of well-known French owners, members of the French Jockey Club, and numerous friends of M. Edmond Blanc, had decided upon coming over to England for the express purpose of seeing the French favourite winning. Thousands of pounds had been sent out of France to English and Dutch bookmakers by Frenchmen willing to back their representative with the money. So unanimous indeed was the betting population, not only in Paris, but in other great French centres as well, that no French bookmaker would have anything to do with the race. The result of the race was awaited with breathless silence and interest; the very fact that something French had been pitted against something foreign sufficed to stir patriotic feelings to their depths. Newspaper offices in Paris were crowded both inside and out, the curious having all their eyes fixed on the windows from where the result of the race was to be announced. The difference in the face of the spectators before the result came, and when the defeat of Gouvernant was declared, was most remarkable; a silence of despair succeeded enthusiastic cheering. For a while Parisians could not understand the meaning of it all; if defeated, Gouvernant, who carried the hopes and the fortunes of France, was not to blame. That the magnificent animal had done his best, but had been the victim of climatic eccentricities, was the conclusion arrived at by nearly everyone present. The patriotic belief of Frenchmen in their horse has cost them thousands of pounds; it does not always pay to be over-optimistic.

M. Edmond Blanc, the owner of Gouvernant, is too much of a man of the world to make a fuss in public. He accepted the defeat as a gentleman, attributing the same to the weather, and at once gave instructions for his horse to be sent back to France, in time for the Grand Prix, hoping this time to be more successful. The chances of Gouvernant winning the Grand Prix at Longchamps next Sunday are certainly greater, as the climate is more congenial, enabling the favourite to show his true form to the fullest advantage. It does not always pay to be the owner of a favourite, so thinks M. Blanc, who for weeks has not known what an hour's peace or leisure was. Not only has he been the recipient of thousands of letters and telegrams from interviewers, and from persons anxious to see his stables and horses—well worth seeing at the best of times—but special correspondents from sporting papers in nearly every part of the world have communicated with him; he was rung up almost every minute of the day by English enthusiasts. Parisians contenting themselves with waiting outside his mansion in the Champs Elysees, and prowling round his training quarters at St. Cloud, a pretty suburban place some nine miles outside the capital, in the hope of catching hold of him, or getting a glimpse of Gouvernant. This said, it is easy to understand how thankful M. Blanc is, that the martyrdom imposed upon him has at last come to an end. The defeat of Gouvernant is slight as compared with the late torture experienced by its celebrated owner.

RECKLESS MOTORING.
Can nothing be done to prevent *chasseurs* from running down people at will, through pure carelessness, and without the slightest compunction? Apparently not, since the automobile nuisance is as great as ever. Excitement is to a large extent responsible for the number of accidents that occur daily in Paris; some of the *chasseurs* whom the police have succeeded in arresting have confessed as much—"we lost our heads," is their excuse. The Prefect of Police is not strict enough; the very fact that half the time motor-car people drive as they please, and don't care a sou whether they are on the right side of the road or not, is disgraceful; so severely have some *chasseurs* become in consequence of having been injured themselves, that their faces look really horrible, not to say terrifying. The special *brigade de police* whose duty it is to keep watch on motor-cars of every description, is becoming more and more disheartened; so much so, that many refuse to go in pursuit of a "fyer." What's the good? May as well remain standing still as attempt to chase an electric cab with no number. Cyclists continue to complain about the reckless driving of motor-cars, and declare that of the two, cycling is more dangerous than walking. If only the traffic in Paris could be regulated by London policemen, there would certainly be fewer victims of automobiles. It is not the lack of Parisians to enjoy such a luxury. Not the less, the enormous increase in the number of accidents, calls for immediate redress; the authorities cannot afford to continue reminding of citizens' appeals for safety.

PRISON LIBRARIES.
It cannot be said that much attention has been given to Prison Libraries in France up to the present, despite the fact that as moralising agencies they are unquestionably invaluable. The idea in France was made known by accident in 1847, when a prisoner was specially allowed to have some books, by way of abridging his long leisure. On the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he sold these books to a fellow prisoner, for a small sum; while the new proprietor converted them into a circulating library, for the benefit of his co-detainees, who were delighted to pay the small weekly subscription, in order to brighten their thoughts. Two years later, in 1849, the Prison Commissioners were so well satisfied with the

excellent working of the innovation, that small sums of money were voted for the purpose of opening libraries in the nine different prisons situated in France. A grant of 2,800 francs is at present allocated annually towards the purchasing of suitable books. These volumes are supplied by contract, while the inmates are entrusted with the binding of the works. The number of volumes in a library varies from 500 to 6,000, according to the importance and size of the place of detention. Illustrated books are most in request; next come those filled with short moral stories, elegant extracts, history, and technical subjects. Captain Mayne Reid, Jules Verne, Dickens, Cooper, Paul Boyton, Henri Conscience, Louis Blanc, Edmond About, Madame Maréchal, Medea de Ségar, de Witt, et Goutard are well-known favourite authors among French prisoners. As many of these in goal are only undergoing preventive arrest, they cannot be compelled to work, hence are entitled to a supply of books, by way of killing time. In addition to several Greek and Latin authors, some very valuable historical works are kept, to wit—*Les Mémoires de Saint Simon*. To secure a variety of literature, to meet the tastes and religious inclinations of all prisoners, as much as possible, is the chief aim of the Prison Commissioners. Some of the special volumes are only granted as a reward for good conduct; in many cases, prisoners of either sex, unless of irreproachable behaviour pending a whole month, will not be supplied with books.

The books are changed at least twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday. In each volume are blank sheets of paper, whereon are recorded the material condition of the book, as to wear and tear, and the punishment in store for prisoners that wilfully damage the volume. On another sheet of paper are to be found annotations by readers, as well as their opinion respecting magistrates, judges, police, and murders. Some of the prisoners frequently make suggestions, after reading books. All these are carefully collected together for future reference. The "librarian" is generally a prisoner himself, of good behaviour, and whose literary abilities qualify him for such a post of honour. According to the Commissioners, the selection of a "librarian" from among the prisoners is a difficult matter: few are sufficiently educated, and the "honourable position" is not eagerly sought after. As a rule, the majority of the detainees are contented with remaining in their cell, quietly waiting until the day of their release arrives, and show no inclination to distinguish themselves, either as monitors or *littérateurs*. For all that, so important a movement as Prison Libraries deserves to be encouraged more than it is, not only in France, but in every other country as well. The idea is really a good one, in every sense of the word, and acts as a powerful brake on increasing immorality.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.
The Vatican conflict is anything but settled, nor does anybody know when it is likely to be. It is an unrelenting struggle by all classes as ever. It is a more or less friendly spirit. It was the Dreyfus case which set the Republicans so much against the Catholic Church; this movement was also the cause of the passing of the Congregational Law which made things so much more bitter, and finally the impossibility of any arrangement being made for M. Loubet to meet the Pope during his late visit to Rome, on account of the anti-clerical feeling of a strong political party in France. Opinion is general as to there being a deal of fighting about religious questions in the near future, out of which struggle the Catholic party is more likely to emerge badly than well. The Socialists maintain that all the Papal promises of not interfering with France have been broken, that times have changed since Napoleon signed the Concordat, and that that document must be done away with without serious complication, not to say grave quarrelling. All efforts made to minimise the little trouble between His Holiness and the Republic have failed. The origin of the present dispute was the violent letter lately published, in which the Pope spoke in strong terms of the visit of the President to Rome, which was evidently considered by the head of the Catholic Church as a deliberate insult. The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican, M. Nisard, has added fuel to fire; the Paris journals gave as much publicity to the incident as possible, some declaring that the recall was a misinterpretation for a leave of absence, thus pointing out the Cardinal Lavigerie, the Nuncio in Paris, Cardinal Lavigerie, who played great part by refusing to be drawn, by ignoring M. Nisard's so-called "recall," he has given a fresh proof of his desire to avert friction.

ABSTINENCE AND WINE.
The tendency to use alcohol, *cave-die*, or, as the French say, *à la mode*, has been manifest itself in Paris in 1903. While the consumption of wine at that epoch remained almost stationary, that of spirits had increased by nearly 7,000 hectolitres (22 hectolitres equal one gallon). Since then the consumption has continued to grow, so much so, that today among a large proportion of the working-class population of the French capital abstinence seems to have altogether taken the place of wine. The economical and moral, as well as the physical effects of this change in the habits of Parisians, are very far from advantageous. Almost more prominent still, however, are the political effects. The life of the workmen in the *cabarets* and *cafés* frequented by them daily is enervated by the "petits verres" that are in constant demand. "The fumes of the absinthe produce on the citizens assembled in the *cafés* the effect produced upon the sulphur over which her sacred tripod was placed." Under its inspiring influence the men who have hitherto been unable to regulate their own domestic affairs, and to govern their families, are able to decide upon all the affairs of the country. The free use of absinthe by young and old threatens to imperil more and more the existence of society in France. *Cave-die* has next to substituted that of the family among the working class population of Paris.

A MURDER TRIAL.
The Assize Court of Chambéry was crowded last Wednesday on the occasion of the first trial of the woman Giriat and her paramour Bassot, accused of the murder and robbery of Eugénie Fougère, a professional hearty and *demi-mondaine* and her maid at Aix-les-Bains last September. Both were found strangled, and the jewels, worth several thousands of pounds, gone. Giriat, Mlle. Fougère's com-

panion, was also in the villa, gagged and bound. The police obtained valuable information which led to the discovery of a conspiracy between Giriat and two men, Bassot and Lademmann, to rob the *demi-mondaine*. The first two were arrested, the third committed suicide. Bassot, it appears, wrote to Giriat to the effect that he would send Lademmann down to Aix-les-Bains, on condition that she would help him in every way to secure the jewels. "A description of the murder by Giriat in court made one's blood cold. She admitted letting in Lademmann, who went straight into the maid's room, and as she screamed he strangled her. Mlle. Fougère came home two hours later. When Giriat retired to rest. Shortly after Lademmann entered her bedroom, ordering her to get up, and follow him. "Both are murdered," he remarked, "and we must escape." Giriat was terribly frightened lest he intended to strangle her too, but obeyed. Mlle. Fougère's companion believed that only robbery was intended, and was horror-struck when told the truth from the lips of Bassot in Paris, to whom she wrote after the terrible deed was committed. The trial promises to be a very sensational one, and is being followed with keen interest.

A REMEDY FOR OLD AGE.
That cheerful optimist Dr. Metchnikoff, who is still quietly pursuing his studies at the Pasteur Institute, is as hopeful as ever of discovering a remedy for old age. "The latter," he declares, "is at once premature and too brief. Instead of being regarded by us as the term of an existence, without sadness and without infirmities, it presents all the characteristics of a veritable malady. Its approach, which heralds Death, depresses us, for we are the only creatures who are warned of Death, and know it is inevitable. Therefore the misfortune of humanity." The doctor firmly believes that he can in due course modify our state of being. Until he has successfully solved the problem, he urges his fellow creatures to increase the intensity of the essential elements of their organism, beginning first of all by enlivening the action of the harmful *phagocytes*. It is these white globules of blood which commence their work of destruction too soon and bring on old age.

QUAN WAH & CO.
GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
Solo TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.
All descriptions of
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.
Dealers in
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS
Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899.

HIRANO WATER.
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.
BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

BUDWEISER BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE LARGEST BREWERY
IN THE WORLD.

LEADS IN OUTPUT AND
QUALITY.

This Beer is brewed of best Sazzer Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and
full matured ages in its condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling,
and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong 25th July, 1903.

報新外中港香
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.
is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
medium for Advertising among the
Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS
circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can
be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Vaux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or
Colloquial Chinese.

**HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMAN'S
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 41
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hongkong.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's
Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann Reibon's Genuine Com-
position Red Head Brand.

ISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware Engineers,
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
144, Des Vaux Road.

THE CIGARETTES OF THE
FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
TRADE MARK.

LOTES.

Large Size \$5.00 per 100

Gold Tipped Medium Size

\$3.75 per 100

ZAFAR.

Large Size \$1.60 per 100

Medium Size \$4.20



KARIM,

Large Size \$3.75 per 100

Medium Size \$3.50

THABIT,

Large Size \$3.00 per 100

Medium Size \$2.75 per 100

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

1615] KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

JAPAN



COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Pionta, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinaka, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,
Sasahara Tsukakuro, Yoshinaka, Yoshio, Yunkobara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

THE
**JOB PRINTING
DEPARTMENT**
OF THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

IS REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST
AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLI-
ANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
VISITING CARDS,
AND
**COMMERCIAL
PRINTING**

TURNUED OUT ACCURATELY, AND
WITH THE GREATEST DESPATCH,
UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION
OF EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.

BOOK BINDING.
MACHINE RULING,
GOLD LETTERING,
AND
MARBLING, ETC.,
ALL EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

**LAW WORK,
LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT
BOOKS**

A SPECIALITY, AND AT PRICES
WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY
WITH ANY OTHER PRINTING ESTAB-
LISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Hongkong, 1904.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ABOUT
400 LBS. NET

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY AT SHORT NOTICE.

1703

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902

1613

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.
Sole Agents for China.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

